



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sections combining in the heartiest coöperation and other instances of men from the same original neighborhood bitterly opposing each other that it seems futile to attempt to establish any valid conclusions.

In dealing with the political influence of the churches in Indiana similar difficulties have been met. Resolutions by meetings of ministers have often been found to furnish a poor clue to the political conduct of their parishioners. Ardent Freesoilers and pro-slavery leaders belonged to the same church. In only two instances in Indiana does it seem the influence of the churches was sufficient to decide the elections.

In general Mr. Streeter's conclusions for Michigan apply to Indiana. The Jacksonian Democrats, the Whigs, the Freesoilers, the union of factions to form the Republican party, the Knownothings, the personal followings resulting in faction, the cleavage between office-holding politicians and the voters—especially federal officeholders—all find their counterpart in Indiana. However, there are some significant differences. There seems to have been more personality in politics in Michigan than in Indiana, or perhaps these changes came later in Michigan and are incident to the frontier. The period of personal politics ended in Indiana about 1830 while it would seem to have lasted in Michigan till after 1840. There also seems to have been more party loyalty or regularity in Indiana, a characteristic usually found increasing as one goes from north to south.

In Indiana it was the Whigs who had to shoulder the blame for the Internal Improvement failure, while in Michigan it seems to have been put on the Democrats. It is a very interesting book especially to a reader acquainted with politics in a neighbor State.

Ninth Annual Report of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane for the year ending September 30, 1918.

This hospital, the last of its kind built by the State, was opened at Cragmont, near Madison, August 23, 1910, in one of the most beautiful situations in the State. There are six

main buildings and 1,158 acres of grounds. The institution cost over \$1,500,000 and can care for 1,100 inmates. The average enrollment for the year was 1,166, showing that the hospital is already crowded. This is the fifth Hospital for the Insane in the State. The problem thus presented to the State is serious. Dr. James W. Milligan is medical superintendent.

THROUGH the favor of Dr. E. V. Shockley the Survey has received an official account of the great Italian victory on the Piave in the closing days of October, 1918. Dr. Shockley has been with the Y. M. C. A. in Italy for over a year. Dr. J. S. Nollen, formerly of Indiana University, is general secretary for Italy.

THE *Journal of History* for January, 1919, is taken up by Official Statements of President Joseph Smith; by Herman C. Smith. This is largely documentary and for the history of the Mormons in Utah is a very valuable contribution.

The April, 1919, number contains a continuation of the Official Statements of President Smith. The January number also contains a biography of John Smith, first president of the Lamoni Stake or settlement in Iowa.

AMERICAN *Anniversaries Every Day in the Year, Presenting Seven Hundred and Fifty Events in United States History from the Discovery of America to the Present Day.* By Philip R. Dillon Publishing Company, New York. pp. 349, xv. \$2.50.

The title of this volume is a sufficient description. It is intended for and will be found very useful for teachers and editors who are interested in knowing of events which occurred on given days.

THE *North Carolina Manual*, 1919, for the use of members of the General Assembly of 1919, published by the State Historical Commission is the best thing of its kind that has come to the reviewer's notice. It is a small clothbound well-